Amnaements.

ABBEY'S-2-Macbeth-8-Louis ACADEMY OF MUSIC-2-8:15-AMERICAN THEATRE-2-8-Myles Aroon. BIJOU-2-8-The Widow Jones. BROADWAY THEATRE-2-8:15-El Capital BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.-Day and evening-Th

COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-8:15-Faust. EMPIRE THEATRE-2-8:20-Too Much Johnson

EDEN MUSEE—Concert.

GARDEN THEATRE—2—8:30—Hjs Absent Boy.

GARRICK THEATRE—2—8:30—Thoroughbred. GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—11 a. m. to 10:30 p. Electrical Exhibition.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—2—8—Trilby.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-2-8:15-Lost 24 Hours HERALD SQUARE THEATRE 2:15 8:15 The Heart of Maryland.

HOYT'S THEATRE—2:15—8:30—A Black Sheep.

KOSTER & BIAL'S—2—8—Vaudeville.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—8:15—Concert. ONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN-Day and Evening-

OLYMPIA-2-8:15-Marguerite. PALMER'S 2-S Herrmann the Great.

PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE-12-12 midnightVandeville.

STANDARD THEATRE—2:15—8:15—Chimmie Fadden 14TH STREET THEATRE—2-8:15—The Village P.

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New-York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1896.

EIGHTEEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Sir William Harcourt attacked the British South Africa Company in the House of Commons, accusing it of directing the Transvaal raid; Mr. Chamberlain made a defence. = The five alleged fillbusters captured on the Competitor were tried in Havana; the judgment was reserved. — The Italian Govern-ment announced that Kassala would be retained.

CONGRESS .- Both branches in session. == Senate: Consideration of the River and Harbor bill was nearly finished. === House: A resolution giving clerks to members all the year round

DOMESTIC .- Governor Morton has 774 thirtyday bills to consider. —— The will of John Stetson, leaving all his property to his widow, was filed in Boston. - Hildreth, the youthful train wrecker, was convicted at Rome, N. Y. and sentenced to life imprisonment; Plato and Hibbard, his companions, pleaded guilty, and received sentences of forty years each. National Municipal League held the closing meeting of its conference in Baltimore. Considerable disturbance was created at the Methodist General Conference in Cleveland, Ohlo, over a ruling of Bishop Hurst, chairman.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Corporation Counsel ott gave an opinion that clubs did not come within the provisions of the Raines law. = proposition was made to the Barnard College stees to give \$25,000 for the new site on condition that they raise \$23,000 by midnight tonight, = William Shaw, battalion chief in the Fire Department, sustained a bad fall while on duty and probably fractured his skull. - The Appellate Court decided that Mrs. Fleming, aced of the murder of her mother, was entitled to receive \$85,000 of her father's estate. Stocks were inactive and stronger.

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Fair rmer. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 71 degrees; lowest, 49; average, 59%

Hildreth, the youthful train-wrecker, was found guilty of murder in the second degree yesterday, and was sentenced to the Auburn Prison for life. His associates in crime were permitted to plead guilty of manslaughter in the first degree. The sentences imposed on them were imprisonment for twenty years on each of two indictments, or forty years in all. The sentences are severe, but are fully justified in law and by the facts of the case. A tremendous lesson is thus taught to would-be boy deses, whose imaginations have been inflamed by reading the exploits of heroes of yellow-covered literature. These boys deliberately planned a crime of the most helnous character, and they have come to their just

Members of Congress are so very hard worked that they have come to the conclusion that it is sary for them to be supplied with clerks year's end to year's end. For the last are they have enjoyed this luxury dur-session, and they like it so well that cided to indulge in it all the ear round. The vote on the question was 130

outspoken. The fact that the Treasury is low was not permitted to interfere with the plan, and no account seems to have been taken of the circumstance that the labors of Congressmen in the matter of patronage have been reduced to almost nothing by the Civil Service order just issued by the President.

The magnitude of the task which confronts Governor Morton and must be finished by the 30th of May was revealed yesterday, when it was ascertained that the Legislature had left 774 bills for him to dispose of. This is by far the largest number of thirty-day bills ever placed in a Governor's hands, and shows to what n dangerous pass the State has come in the matter of legislation. Last year the bills left for Mr. Morton to act on numbered 448, and yet the volume of legislation for the session of 1895 was largely in excess of that of any previous year in the history of the State. The work awaiting the Governor will be tedious and burdensome. During the session he did not, we believe, veto a single bill. He will do the State a service if he applies the "pocket veto" to a good proportion of those now before him.

The day of grace for Barnard College expires on Monday-that is, the time within which it can take advantage of the generous offer made four years ago. When the Board of Trustees met yesterday there still remained \$48,000 of the sum necessary to lift the mortgage to be raised. At this meeting, however, the gratifying announcement was made that an unknown friend would contribute \$25,000 on condition that the remaining \$23,000 was subscribed by 12 o'clock to-night. With this incentive the earnest friends of the college have gone to work with renewed zeal, and it can scarcely be doubted that their labor in behalf of the institution so dear to their hearts will be crowned with the success which it deserves.

DISCARD THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

So, under the decision of Recorder Goff in the case of the Platt-Lauterbach inspectors of elections, the machine managers of both parties may perpetuate their own control of the party organizations by any sort of fraudulent practices, and honest citizens have neither escape nor redfess. Perhaps it is just as well that it should be so. It presents to the Republicans of this county in its most concrete and practical form an issue which can no longer be avoided. That is, whether honest Republicans can consistently, with their own sense of self-respect and their regard for the welfare of the party, recognize a County Committee organized in fraud and fraudulently perpetuated. With the story of the frauds practised by the

creatures of the Platt-Lauterbach County Committee at the January primaries the readers of The Tribune are already familiar. They were so open and flagrant as to excite general indignation. A public meeting of citizens was held in Madison Square Garden to denounce them and their authors. It was conducted by well-known Republicans and addressed by some of the most influential leaders of the party. An appeal was made to Governor Morton, as the official head of the party, to use his influence to defeat the successful consummation of frauds more glaring and outrageous than any ever perpetrated by Tammany in its palmiest days. It was thought that his interposition might have some weight with the workers of iniquity and save the party from disgrace. The Governor calmly referred the documents incriminating the Lauter bach conspirators to Mr. Lauterbach himself, never so much as turning his hand in favor of the cause of political honesty and uprightness, although he had personal knowledge that the Republicans who sought his interposition were well-known citizens of the highest standing and character, and that they were actuated only by a sincere desire to promote the welfare of the Republican party and the general good. The machine managers winked at each other as the Governor contemptuously tossed over to their chief the protest against his practices. They had scored one. The immediate danger threatening their plans had passed. The Governor was on their side. They might work their own sweet will at the primaries, perpetuating their control by whatever fraudulent practices they pleased, with ne danger of interference or even

so much as a rebuke from the Governor. So then they began intrenching themselves. By amendments to the constitution of the county organization they made themselves a close corporation, into which no Republican can gain bicycles aiready causes in some parts of the admittance except after submitting to tests of loyalty-not to the Republican party, but to the Republican County Committee. On the eve of a Presidential election, when the invariable policy of all parties is to throw open the doors and invite to their support converts, recruits and newcomers from all sources, these gentlemen closed the doors of the organization, established a system of passwords and countersigns, and gave out that no one should be admitted who could not show a clear record of allegiance and devotion to the County Committee. This done, they congratulated themselves upon having scored another point in safely intrenching themselves against any intrusion of what they derisively called "the better element" of the party. The effect, of course, must be to keep the party small at a time when its greatest need is to enlarge and strengthen itself. But it is to be conveniently small. So small that the machine managers can easily use it for their own purposes in trading with the opposition.

Meanwhile "the better element"-all efforts to put a stop to these iniquities having failedresorted to legal processes, and procured the indictment of some of the election inspectors, who had been guilty of the most outrageous and most easily proven frauds at the primaries. The trial of two of them was concluded on Thursday. What was the defence? None, Upon incontestable testimony they were proven guilty. They escaped punishment upon the technicality that the law against frauds in elections did not apply to primaries. And then what happened? Why, this: the first man to congratulate these miserable creatures upon their escape from deserved punishment was Cornelius Van Cott, one of the machine managers whose dirty and dishonest work they had done; and he was pressed hard by others of the County Committee, who crowded forward to greet the heroes of the hour. Such was the scene in the courtroom when two men, employed by the Republican Committee of New-York County to perpetrate outrageous and unblushing frauds which they did not pretend to deny, escaped the punishment due their crimes by a legal technicality. It ought not to be, it must not be, forgotten. The disgrace of it belongs, in the first instance, of coarse, to the instigators of the frauds-the men who profited by them. But the fact cannot be ignored that these men are to-day the official representatives, the executive body, of the Republican party of New-York County. So long as that committee continues to be recognized as its regular representative the Republican party of the county is responsible for its action, an accomplice in its crimes and a participant

in its disgrace. These persons have intrenched themselves, They are beyond the reach of ordinary processes within the organization, and under this decision they are not amenable to law for any fraud or crime they may commit in perpetuation of their power. They boast of their crimes, revel in the impunity with which they escape justice, chuckle over their own disgrace, and rejoice in the shame they bring upon the Republican party. Does believe that honest Repu anybody continue to recognize the "regularity" of such

to 108, but the opposition was not vigorous or an organization? Or that the management of the approaching campaign will be intrusted to it? No, no; a thousand times no. Dishonesty in itself constitutes irregularity. The yoke of this fraudulent machine must be thrown off at any cost.

THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY.

Between Pennsylvania and the western border of the Dakotas, including Missouri, there are 152 electoral votes. In all that vast region, the very heart of the country, there is one State with 13 electoral votes for Allison, a fraction of another for Cullom, and the rest of the delegates are for Governor McKinley. There are yet to be chosen from that section 2 delegates from Ohio, 4 from Kansas and 6 from Missouri, and no one doubts the roll will show 264 votes from these States when all the delegates have been chosen, against 40 for all other candidates. It is this overwhelming preference in the great central region which has made the nomination of McKinley possible, and apparently inevitable But this same preference marks a tremendou change in public opinion.

Four years ago these States cast 66 electoral votes for Harrison-his own State, Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri voting against him-75 for Cleveland and 10 for Weaver. No one now doubts that the experienced Republicans who have assembled, a thousand or more in each State Convention, understand right well what they are doing when in every State except Iowa of this entire region they prefer the Ohio candidate, and in Iowa they would prefer him to any other candidate except Allison. Practically, he is the unanimous choice of the twelve States which will elect the next President. With their votes and the 33 from New-England, 32 from Pennsylvania and 13 from California and Oregon that are certain, he has a majority with out counting anything from Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky or any of the silver-mining States. The heart of the country names the candidate, and with no more help than is assured can elect him. For the cause which he represents, the cause of protection for American industry, will assuredly carry every disputed Eastern State, and some at the South, and the silver States will have to choose between a Democrat who wants free wool and a Republican who does not want free coinage of silver.

After all, the people are level-headed. They waste no time in supporting men who have strength only in certain localities. McKinley has more than two-thirds of the regularly elect ed delegates from the South, but these ought to count for nothing if they are not in accord with the delegates which have to elect a President. He has a fraction from silver States also, and probably will have the electoral votes of several because they cannot afford to fool away their influence in battling for impossibilities when a lasting victory for Protection is within their reach. But the key of the whole situation is the preference of the people between the Alleghenies and the Rocky Mountains for the champion of the Protective policy, and that settles the business.

It is not pleasant for political bosses to finthat they have actually no power whatever. It is not pleasant for those who have been willing to act as their tools to find that they are dragged into a losing fight against the overwhelming preference of the Republican party. chances are that the various bosses will find harder sledding in years that are to come, be cause they have managed to use the votes of great States for their own convenience and amoltion against the will of the Republican voters If they lose their power to dicker, as if some great States belonged to them, so much the better. Republican principles are mighty enough to win without their aid.

BICYCLE RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

The right of bicycle riders to the use of public streets involves some serious questions of general safety and comfort. The Tribune has done much to promote their interests, and is not like ly to be misunderstood by sensible persons when it says that there are indications of growing irritation on account of the license which wheelmen are taking in the thoroughfares of New York. What was a matter of infrequent ob servation and only slight concern has become an affair of large importance, and may develop before long into an issue in the settlement of which a multitude of citizens will desire to take a hand. The amazing multiplication of city an inconvenient overcrowding of the streets at times, but of this, though many persons may deem it a nuisance, no complaint can be justly made. The bicycle has been declared to be a vehicle, and it is illogical to be angry because traffic has increased-in other words, because the streets are extensively used for the purpos for which they chiefly exist. The trouble is that by a considerable number of wheelmen they are recklessly and unlawfully used, and that the evil grows worse continually.

The ordinance is specific and would be sufficlent if it were universally obeyed. But the fact is that it is pretty generally ignored as to some of its provisions, and that those who in partie ular violate the speed regulations are already numerous enough to cause not a little actual mischief and a great deal of nervous apprehen sion. The abuse is, of course, most marked at night, when the best eyesight is only an im perfect protection against surprise. The ordinance requires every bicycle to carry a light and a bell, which is supposed to be sounded at every crossing, but in reality is not sounded at all in most cases by riders who judge, or imagine that they have a clear course before them Often at the last moment the pedestrian is rather confused than instructed and helped by the sudden warning, and if he is not run down is disagreeably startled. A nimble young person can usually take care of himself in these, or worse, circumstances, and suffers no special annoyance. But older and feebler men and women are seriously distressed by the sudden realization that a bicycle is swiftly bearing down upon them. We insist that at the best the use of the streets at night by wheelmen is now a source of discomfort and anxiety to many persons on

But we are not speaking of the situation at its best. We have in mind the selfish, reckless, impudent transgressors of the law and tres passers upon the rights of others who delight to whirl around corners without warning and sweep down upon the unwary on a crossing, with a laugh at the alarm they cause and only a very slight fear of the police. If in cases where actual injury is escaped they made only themselves obnoxious, there would be less cause for regret; but they are doing all they can to bring a delightful and wholesome diversion into disrepute, and to produce a feeling of resentment which is not unlikely to find expression in legislation if a dangerous nuisance is not speedily abated. We have little fault to find with the police, and the members of the bicycle corps especially are skilful, vigilant and resolute. But we do assert that the Magistrates generally are too lenient with the offenders who are brought before them, often after a hard chase. Whatever degree of consideration may have been reasonable and proper in time past, when the bicycle was a novelty and attention had not been attracted to the abuse of it, the time has come beyond a doubt to impose the maximum penalty in every case. Six wheelmen who had een arrested for fast riding on Thursday night were let off with a fine of \$3 aplece. It was a wholly inadequate punishment, whether regardfined \$5 handed over the amount with the remark, "That's dead easy." It is a pity that this jocular "scorcher" couldn't have been made to choose between paying \$100 or going to jail for est Nation in the world had to borrow money

Bicycle riders have recently obtained not little legislation in their interest, which many persons think savors more of special privilege than of justice. We warn them, in a spirit not of unfriendliness but of solicitude, that they are in danger of losing even more than they have gained. If the mischlef which is coming into general recognition continues and increases, the indignation now unmistakably rising will become intense, and if the law as it stands cannot stop it, a law that can will be passed. That is a prediction, moreover, of which, if necessary, we shall earnestly endeavor to procure the fulfilment. Officially the League of American Wheelmen has shown a proper spirit in this matter, but it can accomplish more than it has yet undertaken. It ought to address itself vigorously to the task of defending the reputation and the rights of its respectable members, and at the same time of all careful, law-abiding wheelmen, against the selfish and dangerous practices of a minority.

AN APPRECIATED COMPLIMENT.

It was an uncommonly handsome thing of "The New-York Sun" to come to the rescue of Governor Morton and Mr. Platt the other day when the only Republican paper in the city that had been supporting them changed its policy and abandoned their cause. We have already commented on its chivalrous disposition in giv ing aid to the injured, and expressed the hope that the two gentlemen whose middle names it has held sacred would appreciate the courtesy and make the most of the support of "The Sun." We are glad to say that our hopes have not been disappointed. Mr. Platt has a quick eye, and has long been accustomed to read "The Sun" and pick out the many pleasant things said about him in that stanch organ of Democracy and stern opponent of Republicanism. He was not at all likely to miss this unusually strong testimonial that he was "doing service worthy of general and generous acknowledgment in "fighting for Governor Morton," or to underestimate the effect upon the Republican country journalists of the opinions of this able Tammany journal. He did not miss it. He clipped out the editorial from "The Sun," sent it to a printer and had copies neatly struck off in small folio form, printed only on one side of the paper, in most convenient form for the editorial seissors and paste brush. Then he sent them out from his literary bureau to the country editors whom he helps to support in return for advertising space to be inserted on editorial pages without asterisks or other marks recognized by the trade as indicative of paid matter. He likewise sent them to some other editors, and to the courtesy of others we are indebted for a specimen of the circular with which Mr. Platt did not see fit to favor us.

This is a clever piece of political work. The quickness with which the opportunity was seized, and the speed and efficiency with which it was utilized, shows that Mr. Platt's bureau is well organized, and holds out promise of the valuable work it will do for McKinley in the coming campaign. The incident gives added confidence to Republicans that the funds of the State Committee will be wisely expended, so far as concerns the circulation of campaign documents, and that it will be used only for the propagation of good Republican opinion. The funds of the State Committee can be put to no better use than defending Mr. Platt and showing the esteem in which he is held even by Tammany Hall. We look to our enemies to discover our virtues, says the proverb. Yet it is to be questioned if a more fitting way of sounding Mr. Platt's praises and circulating "The Sun" might not be found. Some months ago the country editors, weary of the strain of writing original articles, and unable to fill up every week with sections from Mr. Platt's circulars which, whenever they had them, they cut into suitable lengths and printed as editorials word for word, thus showing a remarkable unanimity of sentiment in Mr. Platt's favor throughout the State-these editors met in conference and deermined to have a bureau of their own for the gathering and sending out of political articles for themselves to print. That bureau certainly should have been able to clip exchanges and suggest the advisability of reprinting "The Sun" article to the country newspapers, and have left Mr. Platt's bureau free to do original work. Mr. Platt has at his command fluent and eloquent editors, free from daily editorial cares, who could write touching and beautiful articles on his heroism and Mr. Morton's claims. The bureau should be busy distributing these, and not wasting effort on clippings from the Democratic press. For, able as is "The Sun," Mr. Platt has editors who can go it one better when it comes

to the pathetic or the sublime. But, however circulated, we are glad that the article has been sent out. On rereading it more than ever is its beauty impressed upon us, and to the last by his principles, betrayed even by the members be has put on the State delegation, standing undaunted amid the ruin of his hopes, and waving aloft "The Sun" as the ensign of his true Republicanism. We hope the country editors will not be compelled through ack of space to suppress the testimonial. They might, at least, print it in sections. Or, if their room for extract matter is limited, they might work the ideas over into several articles of their own. Though in that case the central bureau might better do it for all.

BATTLE-SHIPS AND REVENUE TARIFF. The question whether two or four new battle ships are to be provided for in this year's appropriations is not of crucial importance to this Nation. The Republic would be safe if not one were provided for; and if a dozen were ordered means would somehow be found for paying for them. There are, moreover, many thoughtful and patriotic men who consider battle-ships less desirable than cruisers, gunboats, monitors and other craft less costly than these vast floating fortresses. There are others, equally thoughtful and patriotic, who believe the need of coast and harbor fortifications is far greater than that of more ships, and who would spend money on gunand mortars and defensive works rather than on further enlargement of the Navy. These views of the case are entitled to much respect, and might in a measure mitigate the regret felt at the curtailment of the naval programme.

They might, that is to say, if the money which the House proposed to spend on battle-ships were to be devoted to the building of other craft or for fortifications. Such, however, is not to be the case. Naval construction is to be checked all around, and harbor defence is not to be promoted. Why? Let the reason be clearly understood. It is not because of such differences of opinion as we have suggested. It is simply and solely because there is not enough money in the National Treasury, and because the National revenue is not sufficient for the Nation's needs. If we would avoid bankruptcy we must re-trench wherever possible, and the Naval Appropropriation bill seems to afford a convenient opportunity for retrenchment. That is all, A couple of years ago the Cleveland Admin-

istration and the Democratic Congress set out to give this Nation a tariff for revenue only. They had the power in their own hands and they used it ruthlessly. They enacted a Democratic tariff bill. And now the world sees the result. The income tax feature of the law, espeed as a penalty or a deterrent. A few days ago cially beloved by Mr. Cleveland, was declared

an impertinent young offender who had been unconstitutional. The rest of it produced not enough revenue to support the Government. Instead of a surplus there was a chronic deficit in the Treasury. The Government of the richto pay its running expenses. The public debt was enormously increased. And now, latestif, happily, it may be the last of the Cleveland-Wilson Revenue Tariff disasters-the work of building the new Navy must be largely suspended because there is no money to go on with it, Such are the results of a "tariff for revenue only." Such are the consummate flowers-of the overripe fruition-of Mr. Cleveland's consecrated statesmanship!

NEW CIVIL SERVICE RULES.

President Cleveland's action in extending the provisions of the Civil Service law to cover nearly 30,000 more Government employes marks the practical rounding-out of this great reform movement, so far as the National Government is concerned. It makes subject to examination the whole classified service between mere laborers and officers requiring Senate confirmation, with the exception of a few cashiers, private secretaries and confidential clerks. These number only 775 in the whole country. How small this number is and how complete is the transformation of the service will be understood when it is noted that the number of places filled by examination is now 85,135, and when it is realized that a few years ago this vast number of places was the spoil of politicians, and this army of workers was dependent upon the favor of big and little bosses, upon turns of political fortune and willingness to make campaign contributions for the chance to earn a living in accustomed occupa-Competitive examinations in the Federal ser

vice were first introduced by President Grant

in the departments at Washington in 1873, but the opposition of Congressmen, who found their influence thus being undermined, prevented any appropriation to carry them on, and the system lapsed. It was, however, revived in the New-York Custom House and Postoffice by President Hayes, and continued by Presidents Garfield and Arthur. With the passage of the Civil Service law of 1883 and the appointment of the Civil Sorvice Commission a great change came, Political assessments were stopped, and year by year the number of classified places has been increased. Arthur had over 15,000 persons under Civil Service rules; in Cleveland's first term there came to be over 27,000; Harrison extend ed the list until it included 43,138 on the day he went out of office. In his present term Mr. Cleveland brought the number in the classified list up to 55,736 before making the present large addition to it. The uncharitable may object that this action is taken near the close of his term, when there is a strong prospect of a Republican successor, with a view to keeping his appointees in office and depriving the Republleans of patronage. But we think this is an entirely unnecessary assumption. In the first place, Mr. Cleveland's action is in line with that of other Presidents, who, ever since the reform began in earnest, have taken every convenient opportunity to widen the scope of the law's apdication. No President has ever used his authority to open to spoilsmen the places once dragged from their grasp. They have all been content to be relieved as much as possible from the place-hunter's activities. Second, the President probably understands, as do most other men who look beneath the surface of public affairs, that patronage is weakness rather than strength to a political party. It rarely, if ever, wins an election. It can be used within the party to secure nominations and for building up machines, but such uses hurt the party instead of helping it. They enable a few politicians to control its action to the exclusion of the mass of the people whose votes alone are what can give a party success. If all the offices in the country except those the occupants of which have to do with fixing policies were taken from the domain of politics both parties would be stronger, would more perfectly fulfil the purpose of their existence, and give the country a better government. There would be less incentive for demagogues and bosses to misuse party machinery. But there would be a lot of fellows who would take less interest in elections than now, for they would not care who fixed the policies of the country as long as they could not fill its offices.

While the new extension of the Civil Service rules wipes out the spoils system in the domestic departments, there still remains the consular service to be reformed. The first step in this direction was taken last September, when provision was made for examinations before appointment for about half of the consular places. But there is yet no surety of tenure and no provision for training and promoting so as to secure the most efficient service. Here is a field for the next effort at Washington. And then there is room for work in States and cities. The spoilsmen, deprived of the Federal patronage, are making a rally to maintain their system of misgovernment by means of local offices. This State has recently witnessed the desperation of we are thrilled to think of Mr. Platt standing | their efforts to keep the Civil Service provision of the Constitution from being carried out. The fight for efficient and honest office-holders must vet be made in the cities and States. Much has been done in the last twenty-five years, but until every vestige of the spoils system of filling public office as a reward for political effort is swept away from our political system, thoroughly honest and really enlightened administration of affairs is something we scarce can hope for.

> At present the signs forbidding smoking on the elevated railroad platforms serve no good purpose whatever. If only they were roughened with a coating of sand they would be useful for smokers to strike matches on.

> Those advocates of the Saratoga Lake course for the coming intercollegiate boatrace who are sure that there will be no danger of a postponement if that course is chosen have apparently forgotten the melancholy experience of 1875, when the race was put off day after day, until pretty nearly everybody was "dead broke." don't say that Saratoga is not the best place, all things considered, but if it is selected we shall advise those who go to the race to buy return tickets before starting.

> Mr. Platt has just informed the Editor of "The St. Louis Republic" by telegraph that "the dele-"gates from the State of New-York do not con-"sider the nomination of McKinley possible." We do not wish to appear captious, but we must say that a slightly more conservative statement would not have been out of place under the circumstances. There is a rumor in circulation to the effect that some of the delegates from New-York do consider the nomination of McKinley to be a possibility. Of course, Mr. Platt would not have been justified in saying that it was more than just barely conceivable, but his explicit and absolute exclusion of McKinley from the field of conjecture does not seem, at least to the casual observer, to indicate the situation with perfect

idea of a messenger boy on a blcycle. The bicycle suggests swiftness, but in the popular mind the messenger boy is associated with the opposite concept.

raad is interpreted by the London journals to be rather cool toward England, and they are inclined to express surprise thereat, imagining, no doubt, that the Boers and their President ought to regard the British as their best friends. If

mental attachment and loyalty of the it is their own fault. They have ar from post to pillar ever since they ap South Africa, crowding them further back upon its frontiers, and have sever tried to whip them, besides of late unofficial but open-handed and liberal at steal their gold mines and disme try. Under these circumstances it may strange to the British editors that Oom P speech is a trifle chilly toward the mother try, but it will not to anybody else.

PERSONAL.

John M. Francis, the veteran Editor of "The Times," has been in Washington recently an been warmly welcomed by his many trieds Carolina. For the last thirty years Mr. 1 year. He was long a most successful the Diplomatic Corps. Under President of was United States Minister to Greece, President Arthur was sent to Portugal and

The French Academy of Medicine has deep divide between Dr. Roux and Professor the 250,000-franc prize, founded by M. and tor Saint Paul as a reward for whomse

Mrs. U. S. Grant, widow of the General ten a letter to Senator Squire, thanking the resolution which he has introduced in providing for a Grant statue. "I have los and hoped for an expression of some kind Government." says Mrs. Grant, "and the thought, if carried out, would be a grand of that hope. I thank you, Senator." Sir Henry Parkes and Thomas Carlyle, as in

known, were intimate friends and corresponding one of a series of letters published in The ney Morning Herald" is the following "One Sunday afternoon I was walking with The Carlyle from Chelsea to Grovesnor Square, who was accosted by a begging child. I gave the a sixpence, which called forth a rebuke from stern philosopher at my side. The other day, a Carlyle, I was asked for aims by a poor little was a sixpence. Carlyle, 'I was asked for aims by a poor little ing girl. I had a profound conviction that in from me could benefit her; but I nevertheless her some loose pence. After walking a mortance, I turned to see what she did with her when I saw another bigger girl take the pence follow, and beating her to make her cry for more is of no use—It is worse—It is supporting a tyrants to give to these children." The Rev. E. D. Morris, for twenty-nine rea

practically at the head of the Lane Theological inary, Cincinnati, will be succeeded by the Henry Goodwin Smith, of Freehold, N. J., who Smith's father was for many years prominently nected with Union Theological Seminary, in New York. A year ago Dr. Morris resigned, but his re-could not be filled, so he remained. He will ca tinue in his present office till January 1. Prince Ferdinand, on his way to Consta

recently, called at Robert College and prebit of jewelry to Mrs. Washburn, wife of the pr dent. The present Prime Minister of Bulgaria Stolloff, is not the only one of the Bulgarian Cuinet who was graduated from Robert College, Ma Washburn was the fit recipient of the testimons washburn was the fit recipient of the being the daughter of Dr. Cyrus Hamilt the college.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The signing of a bill on Thursday by the Prodent for the relief of A. T. Hensley, of Texas, as calls a man of wonderful persistence and Job-lle patience. In 1863 this claimant had the good fortun as he supposed, to get an order to supply pine flow ing and rough timber to the Army. He fulfilled in contract, and ever since then, for more than thir years, he has been endeavoring to collect his be working to secure the simultaneous passage by two Houses of Congress and the signature of f President. Nine weeks ago, learning that he may to be successful, he went to Washington, (would naturally suppose that the claim which h duced such a fight was a large one. But when It Hensley signs his name at the Treasury De ment for the money, in the battle for which be be grown gray, he will receive \$432!

Ready for Summer .- "Have you made any mer plans?"
"Yes; I'm engaged to a girl whose father receive cream parior."—(Chicago Record.

A writer in the "Novoe Vremya" is grain turbed on realizing that a new naval Power mania to wit, has appeared in the Black Sea. pride of the Rumanian squadron is the Elizabeth, made in England, and launched in I This beat has an armored deck, four 6.7-inch m guns, quick-firing guns, and torpedo tubes. and there are three torpedo-boats building for # England, and negotiations proceeding for the on struction of two ironclads. The destiny of the little fleet, the writer supposes, is to be the wing of an enemy attacking Russia from the Bu phorus Inasmuch as the Treaties conte the existence of only two naval Powers on the Black Sea, the Rumanian fleet is, in his opinion better than contraband of war. But unfort nately it has been recognized by Russia, which as swered its salute when it cruised off The precedent is a bad one, he thinks. Who ke but it may lead to a Bulgarian fleet, or even a ast to an Armenian fleet in the Euxine?

"I haven't time," you cry, distraught
By urgent calls at every turn.
In the next world—consoling thought!—
You will have time to burn.—Life.

How wide are the interests of trade, how many sides of life it touches, and how it includes lines thought seldom associated with buying and selling is freshly realized on glancing over the interes London weekly journal called "Commerce" | pages include clever paragraphs on the leading of litical and social issues of the day, notes on trans portation news, talks with leading financiers agri ultural items, sketches on English Colonial ment, reports of the doings of Chambers of Com ment, reports of the world, and a comprehensive series of articles, editorial, news and descrip various commercial interests. It is profusely illus of the thoroughness and comprehensiveness with which the Briton studies commerce and develop the qualities that have made him the great trade of the world.

of the world.

"The headquarters of the Army," said an Armofficer, "are where General Miles is located of a least, where he keeps his headquarters flag. Should be take his flag up in a bailoon the headquarter would be up in the air. He seldom takes his flag with him when he leaves the city, but should he do so headquarters would be exactly where is flag is, whether he was in the cars of at a held. The law has never designated an official headquarters. When General Sherman moved his residence from this city some years ago to St. Louis the headquarters flag went with him, and the War Department found it was no longer headquarters. Neither was there any way by which the Department could find where headquarters were except by telegraphing for the whereabouts of General Sherman and his flag."—(Washington Star.

President Krüger, it seems, is a man of sentime Scott Montagu, a Member of Parliament, no on a visit to South Africa, throws some light on the side of the shrewd Boer's character in a letter to country newspaper of the west of England: "Predent Krüger," he writes, "said to a friend of mine the other day: 'In times of peace we might gran certain privileges to the Uitlanders; but in times storm and stress, never.' Yesterday I had an interview at Pretoria with President Krüger. The Pre-dent talked for a moment or two about the Tran vaal, and one incident occurred which I think am justified in relating. The Transvaal, mid th President, was like a pretty girl with many love each one wanting to marry her or get a kisk, suggested, in reply, that the damsel was not free that she was engaged to England, and the England, as the first she was engaged to England. England, as the first and only legitimate love, England, as the first and only legitimate lover, the only one who ought to be considered a eyes. The President shrugged his shoulden made a reply to the effect that the lover had haved very badly, and had altenated her so

we fear the house-to-house collection scheme than just barely conceivable, but his explicit and besolute exclusion of McKinley from the field of onjecture does not seem, at least to the casual bserver, to indicate the situation with perfect occuracy.

There is something revolutionary in the bare lea of a messenger boy on a bicycle. The bicycle suggests swiftness, but in the popular mind to messenger boy is associated with the opposite incept.

President Krüger's speech before the Volksad is interpreted by the London journals to be there cool toward England, and they are intended by Postmaster-General Wanaming and recember limited by Postmaster-General Wanaming and recently indorsed by Postmaster-General Wanaming and recember limited by Postmaster-General Wanaming and recember limited by Postmaster-General Wanaming and recember limited by Postmaster-General Wanaming and recembered by Postmaster-General Wanaming and recently indorsed by Postmaster-General Wanaming and recembered by Postmaster-General Wa